

found the plant growing in considerable abundance in from two to three feet of water along the south-western margin of Madawaska Lake in Township xvi, Range 4. At this time some of the plants bore both flowers and fruits. On August 21, 1933 I also found this same plant growing under similar conditions in Eagle Lake, Township xvi, Range 6, near the mouth of Fish River. Specimens were collected at the former locality, and will be found in my collection under number 343. These stations are north of the previously recorded limits of the species in Maine.—MAYNARD W. QUIMBY, Ithaca, New York.

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GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS L., forma **accrescens**, f. nov. (TAB. 283), corolla persistenti accrescenti deinde 1 cm. longa roseata.—MASSACHUSETTS: oak and pine woods near the Hyannis pumping station, Barnstable, October 28, 1933, *M. L. Fernald, A. R. Hodgdon, C. B. Ummannio*, et al., no. 2667 (TYPE in Gray Herb., isotype in herb. New England Botanical Club).

This extraordinary form of the common Checkerberry is the discovery of a group of students on the annual field-trip of "Botany 7" to Cape Cod. The excessive rains of the summer and autumn had so raised the levels of the usually productive ponds that they were quite without the typical display of beach plants. Consequently, the drowning of the bordering thicket and a driving nor'easter combined forced our party back into the ordinarily uninteresting mixed oak and pitch pine woods, to gather mushrooms for dinner. Some of the students, still further departing from the serious purpose of the trip, began gathering and eating Checkerberries, when one of them found a plant with the large accrescent pink corolla. Search brought to light about 20 fruiting stems, all apparently from one mat, showing this peculiarity. All other colonies in the neighborhood were quite typical, having lost the white corolla.

In typical *Gaultheria procumbens* the fruit, after the early loss of the corolla, becomes subglobose, with the closely appressed calyx-lobes tightly closed down over the summit of the capsule. In forma *accrescens*, due to the persistence and enlargement of the corolla, the fruit is campanulate, with the calyx-lobes straight and not arching. Through the kindness and interest of Professor J. F. Collins, who has made the photograph, and Dr. A. M. Waterman of the Providence Office of Forest Pathology, one of the flowers was frozen and sectioned but no sign of fungus infection was found.—M. L. FERNALD & A. R. HODGDON, Gray Herbarium.